form show that this very remarkable genus belongs to the *Monohammince*, or some group nearly allied thereto.

Note.—*Dorcadida bilocularis*, mentioned by White as a New-Zealand insect, is from Tasmania, and was doubtless introduced by White into the New-Zealand fauna by error.

Hesperophanes unicolor (*Saperda unicolor*, Fab. Mant. i. p. 147), cited as from New Zealand in Harold and Gemminger's 'Catalogus,' t. ix. p. 2808, does not belong to that country, being, as Fabricius states, from Amsterdam Island. According to the type, still preserved in the Banksian collection, the species belongs to the genus *Ceresium* or *Diatomocephala*, and is distinguished by its clothing of long hairs.

XVI.—*Descriptions of two new Species of* Fulgora *from India.* By Arthur Gardiner Butler, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Senior Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

The two following species have been procured from Mr. Whitely subsequent to the publication of my monographic list of the species (P. Z. S. 1874, pp. 97–102). They are both referable to the subgenus indicated in my paper at p. 101.

Fulgora curtiprora, n. sp.

Closely allied to *F. gemmata* of Westwood, but with the cephalic process one third shorter, and the colouring different: tegmina with corium bright green speckled with black, area beyond black; the veins green, becoming ochraceous near apex; the entire surface covered, as in *F. gemmata*, with small orange spots; wings shining black, varied with pale transparent green as in *F. gemmata*; cephalic process, head, and thorax testaceous, thorax spotted with black; abdomen black, the segments edged with green above, with ochreous below; legs and anus red.

Length of body, including cephalic process, 11 lines, of cephalic process 4 lines; expanse of wings 2 inches.

Hab. Sikkim. Type, B.M.

The above will come into my Section 4, next to *F. gemmata*.

Fulgora cardinalis, n. sp.

Allied to *F. pyrrhochlora* and *F. virescens*, but differing structurally from both in its short, abruptly compressed

cephalic process: tegmina yellowish olivaceous, the veins and costal area bright green; the entire surface covered with black-edged orange spots, arranged as in *F. virescens*, but larger and better defined; outer margin brown: wings carmine; outer margin brown, broadest at apex: cephalic process, head, and prothorax above, and the entire pectus green, spotted with black; meso- and metathorax testaceous, black-spotted; abdomen above reddish, below testaceous varied with emerald-green; legs emerald-green.

Length of body, including cephalic process, 1 inch, of cephalic process 4 lines; expanse of wings 2 inches 1 line.

Hab. Nepal. Type, B.M.

Mr. Whitely has shown me a second example from Sikkim. This species will come at the end of my Section 5.

XVII.—*On* Dendrohyrax Bakeri, *a new Species from Tropical North-eastern Africa.* By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

Sir Samuel Baker, K.C.B., collected during his travels a *Dendrohyrax* at Latiko, in lat. 3° 0′ N., in tropical Eastern Africa, and has presented a skin with its skull to the British Museum. The skull shows that it is a species of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, and is peculiar in that genus for having the back edge of the orbit incomplete, whereas in the skulls of the two species of this genus which we have in the British Museum the bony orbit is complete.

The lower jaw is moderately narrowed in front, with a straight lower edge, and rather dilated behind, somewhat as in *Dendrohyrax dorsalis*—and very different from that of *Dendrohyrax arboreus*, which is dilated, and has a rounded outline to the lower edge.

The fur is short, uniform, soft, and brown, grizzled with pale tips to the hairs, very unlike the long, soft, fluffy fur of *Dendrohyrax arboreus* from South-east Africa, and the harsh dark brown fur, with a large white dorsal patch, of *Dendrohyrax dorsalis* from West Africa.

It is certainly a species that has not been hitherto entered in our catalogues; I therefore propose to call it *Dendrohyrax Bakeri*, after its discoverer.

The skull in many respects, especially in the incompleteness of the orbits, agrees with a skull without lower jaw in the British Museum, which we received in 1858 from the museum of the Zoological Society, without any special habitat, and